

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 150.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS

IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000; PAID-UP, £200,000.

PAID UP RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, £1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) £1,420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND, £230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND, £290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882, £1,940,553.95

DIRECTORS,
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. FINCKVOSS, Esq., W. MEYERINK, Esq.,

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH,
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER,

HAS

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS

THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY

FROM

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS

FROM

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices
executed under the supervision and
management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,

Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed
by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public
Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the

Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on

the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;

on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43

feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE

as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, toge-

ther with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois

Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the

unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold

subject to the existing tenancies and lettings

thereof, and to the payment of a propor-

tionate part of the Crown Rent reserved in

the Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT

No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

or to

BREKETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [469]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the

MORTGAGEES, MR. J. M. GUEDES will

Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 24th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE PROPERTY

Namely:

LOT 1.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of

GROUND Registered in the Land Office as

INLAND LOT No. 191 C. Together with the

HOUSES No. 275, Queen's Road Central,

and No. 122, Jervois Street, thereon.

LOT 2.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of

GROUND Registered in the Land Office as

INLAND LOT No. 516. Together with the

SEVEN HOUSES, Nos. 142, 144, 146, 148,

150, 152 and 154, in Queen's Road West,

thereon.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BREKETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [593]

To be Let.

TO LET,

POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

WITH

LARGE COMPOUND

AND

A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,

No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods

on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-

trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

TO LET.

OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR

OF

"MARINE HOUSE,"

WEST SIDE.

These Apartments have a Commodious Room

and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE well-known VERMOUTH DI

TORRINO FRATILLI CO.

\$6.50 PER DOZEN LITRE BOTTLES.

VINO MOSCATO D'ASTI.

AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of

5 cases and upwards.

D. MUSSO & Co.,

West Point.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,

Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Ha-

banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO

of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS

from the Parisian markets, Meccrechaum Pipes,

Jewellery of Choice Designs, Sun Hats, &c., &c.,

Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA,

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,

SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM, DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

KELLY & WALSH

THE

AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three

pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with

absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music.

It is the invention of H. B. HORTON, who was also the inventor of this kind of instrument, and this last

effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and in

simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of

mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of

over 300 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular

Songs, &c. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best,

in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in

executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and

also for dancing.

For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.

The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE

Is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is

being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [433]

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING:

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes.

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Parisian

Bouts and Shoes in great variety, &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPT. FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,

ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

Intimations.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING:

VIZ:

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.

GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES.

T. O. N. G. A.

FELLOWS COMPOUND SYRUP.

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.

SANDRY AND MOORE'S

PEPTONISED MEAT.

VASELINE SOAP.

ROBBER'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.

NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

GENERAL CHEMISTS

AND

AERATED WATERS

MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1882.

APPARENTLY, observes the *Daily News*, the Russians feel towards the Jews as the Roman did to the fair sex, when he said that men could neither live with them nor without them. While the populace is excellent itself, it reports to be true, in exuberance of cruelty, while the Government is bringing out medieval decrees, the trading classes are declaring that the expulsion of the Jews means the ruin of business. Fifty of the chief manufacturing firms of Moscow have presented an address to the Minister of Finance, in which they express this view of the recent orthodox excesses of Holy Russia. The tradesmen of St. Petersburg are said to agree with their brethren of Moscow, and to be preparing an address expressing the same ideas. The Minister of Finance may of course reply that Russia is holy in the first place, and that business and prosperity are quite a secondary affair. This would be consistent in some ways, but scarcely in keeping with the character of a Minister of Finance. Meanwhile the Jewish refugees are fleeing from their tormentors into Germany, where they may be insulted, but where they are not actually robbed, burned, outraged, and tortured. From Germany these sufferers of forcible eviction are to be transferred to America, where we may presume they will be safe against both robbery and insult. The Germans are said to entertain an apprehension that, when all the Jews in Russia have been bailed, the good-humoured Slavonic population will turn on the Germans within their boundaries. This is not at all unlikely, for during the last hundred and fifty years Germans have been as much detested in Russia as the Scotch used to be in England, and for the same reasons. The Germans in Russia, like the Scotch during several reigns in our own past history, became the favourites of the Sovereign. The Russians still, as they complain, find Germans everywhere in their service, and they naturally detest these prosperous foreigners. However, the Germans can take pretty good care of themselves. It seems more probable that the great landed proprietors will be the next victims of the turbulent Russian populace when it has done with the Jews. The Russian Government should think of the chances of an agrarian war, a war in which the *chleaux* of the great may fall, before it encourages the animosity of the Orthodox against the Hebrew. But the regulations of a Committee of Ministers—regulations approved of by the Emperor—certainly do not much

discourage the pious zeal of the people. The Jews are prohibited from settling in future outside towns and villages, while inside towns and villages they are bailed and burned. Again, all contracts of purchase and tenancy with Jews are (provisionally) suspended. The Jews are to keep two Sabbaths—their own and the Christian Sunday—and are thus put at a disadvantage with Christian traders. All the holidays of the Orthodox, and the Orthodox have plenty, are to be observed by the Hebrews, who like business better than relaxation and diversion, and who would not naturally shut up their shops on the anniversaries of Christian saints. These regulations, combined with the lawless fury of the people, must to some degree clear Russia of her Hebrew population, and then Russian trade will go the way indicated by the merchants of Moscow. Meanwhile in the Hungarian Parliament has been found a member ignorant or malicious enough to invent a parallel to the absurd old story of the martyrdom of the boy Hecan, of Lincoln. He has declared that a Jewish butcher has murdered Christian girls, "for ritualistic purposes." A people so averse to the blood of animals on all occasions is not likely to use that of human beings in the celebration of religious rites. This tale is but the ancient scandal which Horace reports against the witches of his time. The story, like the story of Sir Isaac's pound of flesh, is of unknown antiquity, and, as the latter tale has been transferred from a Christian to a Jewish villain, so the former has been transferred to a Jewish butcher from a Roman witch. Persecutors are never at a loss for such stimulants of popular cruelty.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE hear that the match at Pedlar's Wharf was blown to pieces during the storm last night.

A LARGE cargo boat came to grief at the Long pier yesterday evening, but, so far as we have been able to ascertain, no lives were lost.

THE visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 16th July, were:—European, 154; Chinese, 2042; total, 2,196.

ONE of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's lighters capsized, during the gale last night, and between three and four hundred bales of matting were thrown into the water.

WE learn that a man was washed overboard from one of the cargo boats down at West Point last night. The body has not yet been recovered, so it is just possible that he may have been picked up or have got safely to the shore.

LAST evening about seven o'clock, a junk went to pieces close to Messrs. Russell & Co.'s. Messrs. W. P. Moore, Cruickshank, Ullmann and E. U. Smith were close by at the time the catastrophe occurred, and succeeded in saving the whole of the crew of the junk, seven in number. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the master of the junk, an old man, to leave her, and it was only when she was almost all to pieces that he could be persuaded to leave the wrecked craft.

A HIGHLY commendable thoroughness characterises the proceedings of the good people of Middleton. They apparently seem to do things by halves. If they wish to kick up a row they do it, and if they wish to get drunk they get drunk solidly. An instance of the way they do things was given in certain proceedings at the local police-court the other day, when the magistrates sent to prison for drunkenness and disorderly conduct an entire family, consisting of father, mother, and three children. There is nothing so touching as unity amongst families, but we have never read of such a close family bond as that here presented.

THAT universal genius who penned the famous man-and-dog fight in the *Potteries* must, observes the *Sportsman*, lower his flag. America possesses a scribe who, in sporting parlance, could give him a stone and a good beating. This is a writer who, for the benefit of the inhabitants of New York, relates the details of an exciting fight between a centipede and a snake. The snake was about three feet long. When the writer saw the battle between the pair open, he called another gentleman to his side to witness the proceedings, so that there should be no mistake about the business, and no man should be able to put up his hand hereafter and say this story is a lie. The centipede, with wonderful activity, darted upon the snake, and caught him by the neck, from which no effort of the snake could dislodge him. The snake turned, twisted, and lashed himself, "at times standing almost on his head," and again on his tail, seeming to be in an agony. In the meantime the worm was cutting through the neck of the snake. When the snake became still, the worm would loose his hold, and move off several inches, but if the snake moved he would dart upon him in an instant and go to cutting again. After a little the snake was still, and the centipede stretched himself out and began to fill himself with the blood of the snake. This he did rapidly, and "the gentlemen could mark the increase of his size until all the blood seemed to be drawn from the snake, and the worm had gotten very large." The head of the snake was nearly cut off, and he was dead—as he probably would be, under the circumstances. One of the observers, with his knife, cut off the head of the now almost torpid worm, and let out more than two table-spoonfuls of the blood which it had eaten from its prey. Then the gentlemen went and had a drink, and one of them who paid recovered the expenses by writing this interesting narrative for the newspapers.

WE hear from Yau-ma-tei that a small boat capsized there last night during the storm, and that the whole of the occupants, three in number, were drowned. So far as we have been able to learn only one of the bodies has, up to the present time, been recovered.

THE gig of the *Meane* capsized near Pedlar's Wharf last night about 8 o'clock. The two men who were in the gig got safely ashore, a rope having been thrown to them by the policeman on the pier. The boat sank, and so far as we can learn has not yet been recovered.

A SALADO correspondent of the *Bellon Journal* writes: "I will venture to assert that one of the most novel weddings that ever took place in Texas was the marriage, on May 4th, of S. Genry of Burleson county, to Miss Rachel Watson, near Salado. The groom was six feet high and weighed 160 pounds, while the bride was only two feet eleven inches, and weighed only 65 pounds. Miss Watson was twenty-six years old, and well known as the 'dwarf of Bell county.'"

A VERY solemn curse has been pronounced against the degraded outcast who shall venture to rob a poor man of his beer, but what shall be said of the abandoned wretch who steals a poor fellow's coffin. We read that at Hkstone a coffin has just been offered for sale, that some-what uncommon piece of household furniture having been seized under a legal process. We use the term "household furniture" advisedly, inasmuch as the owner had kept the coffin in his dwelling-house for fully ten years.

WOMEN are admitted to practice at the bar in many of the States of America. Massachusetts, however, is an exception to this rule, and a Bill is to be brought in to secure the right of the so-called weaker sex to act as lawyers. Doubtless it will pass, and then we shall see the young citizen of Massachusetts who shall propose to one of these legal virgins and marry another woman. This case will be worse than that of an apple-stealer sitting upon a wall fished with broken glass, a bulldog on one side, and an enraged fencer pitch-forked on the other.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following from Stone Cutter's Island, which speaks for itself. At 6 o'clock last evening, during a heavy squall, a sampan was capsized under sail whilst attempting to round the North rocks off Stone Cutter's Island, with a view to obtaining shelter, in company with scores of junks, etc. The occupants of the sampan succeeded in getting on to her keel, and while a European boat was being prepared to rescue them, another sampan went to their assistance and took them off. I give you this information to show that of late years the Chinese are more disposed to copy European ideas in regard to saving life than was formerly the case.

THE following remarks, taken from a London contemporary, are intended chiefly for the benefit of milkmen. It is a wicked and dangerous thing to adulterate milk. The people do not like it, and the law looks upon the process with a very jealous eye. It is still worse, however, upon the part of the vendor of "cow juice"—as it has been vulgarly denominated—to refuse to allow one of her Majesty's inspectors to examine his cans when requested. A Stockton-on-Tees milkman was recently asked by an official for a sample of his milk for analysis, when he immediately poured the contents of his can upon the ground. For this offence he was summoned before the magistrates, and fined in the sum of 10s. He would not have suffered more severely than this if he had been convicted of adulteration. It is evident that it is of no use Simpson kicking against the spikes. He has only one course open to him, and that is to run straight.

WHAT seems on the face of it a rather bad case has been brought to our notice. Police Sergeant Middle, we are informed, completed ten years service in the Force on the 8th instant. He was desirous of re-engaging for a further term of five years, but was told he could not be allowed to do so, as so many men were coming out from home. He was therefore obliged to take his pension much against his will. Middle, we hear, joined the Police out here, and is still a young, strong, healthy man, and bears a good character, and it seems strange his services should have been refused. He has been in charge of the water police steam launches since they were started, and has rendered good service in the Fire Brigade, receiving severe injury at a fire in Queen's Road in January last, which necessitated his being in hospital for some time. "We hear he is quite at a loss himself to understand why he should not be allowed to re-engage in the Force for another five years."

MUCH as we are given to boasting of the great advances of this century have made in science and civilization, it must be admitted that at least in one important particular we have retrograded with alarming rapidity, and that is in the matter of the proper preparation of our food and the manner in which we partake of it. In these days money-getting is too frequently considered the main object of life, and every other duty and pleasure is subordinated to the attainment of that object. We deny ourselves rest, recreation, and worse than all, even a proper limit to our meals. As a consequence, we are a nation of dyspeptics—a sorrow-faced, sickly-looking lot of humanity. From denying ourselves the pleasures of the table it has resulted in our being unable to enjoy them, and the money which we had fondly hoped would minister to our happiness is worthless, for the reason that in our long pursuit of the money we have not only forgotten how to enjoy ourselves but have also robbed ourselves of the health which is the first essential to a happy life. In the endeavour to make amends for this natural error we resort to any and all sorts of "bitters," "cordials," "tonics," and the thousand and one quack remedies, for the restoration of that main-spring of life, a good appetite, but in vain. There is but one sure remedy, and that a forgiving nature has supplied—bananas and oranges. It is the only cure for dyspepsia and disordered digestion, provided these luscious fruits are partaken of liberally and regularly. Bananas and oranges are the sure cure.

GAMECOCKS, says a contemporary, in their day were useful birds, and did rare good service in the cockpit. At the present time they are more ornamental than useful, as the law has a disgusting antipathy to them. When the gamecock takes a fancy for having a "little mill" with his fellow chancier little harm is done, but when, in default of finding a rival rooster to operate upon, he exerts his bellicose propensities upon children, the matter requires looking into. A little child of nine months has just had its tiny lamp extinguished by a bad-tempered gamecock. The "wee bairn" toddled out into a yard a few days ago, where her father kept fowls. A gamebird flew upon her, and commenced pecking and spurring at her head until he had inflicted such shocking injuries that she died.

I WAS once intrusted with a brief, says Sergeant Ballantine in his interesting memoirs, by a rather shady attorney of the Jewish persuasion, and being at that time without experience, I yielded implicitly to his instructions. A young gentleman of the same faith was called as a witness. My client suggested a question. Blithely I put it and was met by a direct negative. "What a lie!" ejaculated my client, and dictated another question. The same result followed, and a similar ejaculation. By his father's instruction I put a third, the answer to which completely knocked us over. My client threw himself back. "Well," said he, "he is a liar, he always was a liar, and always will be a liar." "Why," remarked I, "you seem to know all about him." "Of course I do," was the reply, "he is my own son."

A BITTER beer label, it seems, is as much a copyright as the finest piece of music ever written. An eminent firm of brewers at Burton-on-Trent, who use a diamond for their labels, have fought the question out. They were jealous of a Bristol firm, who had, it is alleged, trespassed very closely upon their privileges. It was shown that the defendants had carried on a business for nearly one hundred years. In 1867 they used as their trademark on bottled ale a hop leaf, which was well executed, and had in it a representation of the veins of the leaf. The colour adopted was red, and the leaf was placed broad end down. In July of last year, however, the plaintiffs found that an alteration had been made in the leaf, that the veins were omitted, that the corners were turned, and that to an untrained eye it had assumed the appearance of their diamond. In consequence of this they were very jealous, and brought the action in question. The offending firm pleaded that they did not intentionally alter the mark, and that the error was committed by the printer. Under these circumstances an arrangement was come to whereby the obnoxious label was withdrawn, and the red diamond flourishes unobscured as of old. It is evident that there is something in beer after all.

ONE of the smartest, if also one of the most humptious and conceited, stock operators in the City, says the *World*, has set the prices of Indian gold-mine shares a-moving within the past few days by a decidedly clever dodge. In reality, we believe, he is a very large holder of some of these mines, and would be glad indeed to sell his money back; but he professes to be an eager buyer, and has intimated his fellow-shareholders with circulars stating that he has some large orders to fill, and would be glad if they would tell him what their intentions are, whether they are sellers, and, if so, how many shares they can let him have. Naturally the effect of a notification of this kind, so practical-looking and yet so full of mystery, is just the very reverse of the ostensible object of its author. The recipients at once conclude that "something is up," and that the something must be very good indeed, else this sharp person would not want to buy. So instead of selling what they hold, they become buyers of more, and the astute operator works up the price for their benefit to a point that enables him to sell at a profit. That, and not the hints, reports, and advices of kept financial prints, is the cause of the rise in Indian gold-mine shares, and those in the secret look upon it as a very "smart" move indeed. "But the honesty of it?" Ah, you must be a greenhorn to talk of honesty where money is to be made!

SAVS the *World*:—As for the foreign market, it is at a standstill from the continued uncertainty about Egypt. One hears the Government cursed on all hands by impatient arbitragists and holders for the rise because it does not act, and the jingoes bewail the loss of their great Hebrew leader; but when any such growler is humbly asked if he could suggest a course for the Government, he immediately goes off in a series of futile explosions like a cracker. "Will England intervene alone?" we asked an impatient jobber. "Why not?" answered he. "Well, there is France in the way; she is sensitive and jealous, you know, and might—'O, hang France! This thing has got to be settled; and if *Diary* had been at the helm, I'll bet you two hats to a dollar that it would have been settled before now." Who could argue against conviction so deep rooted in stiff soil? Nevertheless, the Egyptian trouble continues, and quite paralyses the foreign market. Men are afraid either to buy or sell, and except where "bear" accounts have been closed, very little dealing in 'Egypt' has occurred these past ten days. Men go about with anxiety peeping from behind their solid mists of faces, and assure each other that "it must come right, you know; but each resolving in his heart to 'get out' of his holding the moment the limit has been given his broker is reached. It is droll to see grave bank directors, prim and purse-proud City merchants, fussy bank managers, with an anxious feeling at the heart about the state of their securities' vault, and gamblers pure and simple, all absorbed in the same problem, all repeating the same parrot-cries, "It's bound to come right, you know. The country would not stand being made a fool of by Gladstone and the peace-at-any-price lot." Poor fellows! The country, we fear, will prove a broken reed. It hates the Egyptian imbroglio with a cordial hatred, and is not up to the eyes in Egyptian bonds.

IT is not a little startling to find, says a contemporary, that mathematical knowledge and insanity run in double harness, but such seems to be the fact. A distinguished American journal says that the minute and complicated computations done in the coast survey render many of the compilers insane. Several of the workers have already been sent to an asylum, and a number of others are in such a condition as to entitle them to be sent on there also. A singular phase of the malady is that the sufferers are able to still compute, and work is sent over to the asylum to give the unfortunates something to engage their attention, and they go on computing until death brings its release. These mathematically mad patients are driven out daily for airings. They seem to enjoy themselves hugely; they lean out of the vehicle, smile and salute people passing, and if any notice is taken of them are delighted, remembering the house or individuals, and expecting the same attention whenever they pass. What an awful fate it must be, however, to go reckoning up the figures of coast surveys for the term of one's natural life. Still, newspaper work is nearly as bad, only its victims don't make any fuss.

LONDON, observes the *Overland Mail*, is a marvellous city; but can it properly be described as "far transcending in all respects Rome, Babylon, or any of the cities of old?" The Archbishop of Canterbury says so; but His Grace would certainly admit that the words need qualification. We do not know much about Babylon, and what is told us may probably not be true; but after making all allowance, the impartial student must believe that the Temple of Belus and the Hanging Gardens were, upon the whole, greater marvels than our Crystal Palace or even Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop, however, was referring specially to population. Learned opinions have always differed widely as to the number of inhabitants in old Rome. Tradition has persistently reckoned it at 12,000,000 souls. Gravina calculated 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. Nardinus reduced the figures to 3,000,000, which is obviously absurd. Gibbon in one place set it at 1,180,000; in another at 1,400,000. We are not destitute of statistics, which, if their interpretation could be amicably settled, would go far towards deciding the matter. In the fourth century A.D. there were 46,602 *insule* registered, besides 1,800 *domus*. Juvenal incidentally mentions that in his time a house had commonly four storeys. By the same precious authority are told that Romans in general occupied flats or lodgings; it is gratifying to have the specific assurance, but it was scarcely needed. Gibbon made out his total by reckoning six persons on every storey, twenty-four to a house. This seems vastly too low. The *insule* in poor quarters were thronged—"rookeries" in fact. The limited number of inhabited buildings within the vast space encircled by the walls of Rome shows how large they must have been. And the 1,800 *domus*, occupied by rich people with their enormous households, are left out of Gibbon's calculation altogether. Upon the whole, it seems probable that London is not more populous than old Rome. The quarters outside the walls are not reckoned in the *Notitia Imperii*, and they were very large. One does not readily think of another point in which our city transcends the ancient capital of the world, barring railways, and gas, and such matters. Our places of amusement—the whole of them together—do not hold more than the Circus alone accommodated by the lowest estimate. Dionysius of Halicarnassus put it at 150,000; Pliny at 260,000; the *Notitia Imperii* at 405,000; and we have different reckonings between these limits. Ever our places of worship, with which the Archbishop is specially concerned, do not probably exceed the number of those in old Rome.

LAST NIGHT'S GALE.

A gale of wind of considerable force swept over the City last night. The weather had been threatening all day, and during the afternoon the sampans and other native craft could be seen hastening to their accustomed havens of shelter. The warning signal to look out for a strong blow was given about half past five in the afternoon; there were then ample signs that a gale was in our vicinity, the rain falling in torrents. By half past seven o'clock the wind had increased to almost hurricane force, the frequent heavy gusts causing most people to fear that we were in for a typhoon. By ten o'clock the storm began to abate, although at that time it was blowing "very stiffly," the rain still falling heavily. The typhoon brigade were out on duty; however, we are glad to state that their services were but little required. The damage done to the trees of the Colony, and property in general, has been very slight, for which we have much reason to be thankful. In another place will be found particulars of all the casualties which have come to our notice.

SUPREME COURT.—CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE "TELEGRAPH" LIBEL CASE.

THE trial of the libel case Daniel Edward Bandmann, actor, versus Robert Fraser-Smith, editor and proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, was commenced this morning before the Hon. Sir George Phillippo, Chief Justice, and a jury composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. T. E. Davies (foreman), A. S. Garitt, Henry Smith, E. F. Mathias Foulke, Jas. Jardine Bell-Irving, J. G. dos Remedios, and Geo. Allen.

Messrs. Francis and MacKean, instructed by Messrs. Brereton and Wotton, appeared for the complainant, the defendant conducting his own case. The following is the substance of the evidence given in the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

to injure, aggrieve, vilify and prejudice the said Daniel Edward Bandmann and deprive him of his good name, fame, credit and reputation, and to bring him into public contempt, scandal, infamy and disgrace, on the 10th day of June, in the year of Our Lord 1882, unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously did write, print and publish, and caused to be written, printed and published in the form of a paragraph or article in a certain newspaper entitled the *Hongkong Telegraph*, a scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel containing divers scandalous malicious and defamatory matters and things of and concerning the said Daniel Edward Bandmann, according to the term and effect following (Here follows the article "Tragic Power" published in the *Telegraph* of 10th June).

2nd.—And also that the said Robert Fraser-Smith, contriving and unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously intending to injure, aggrieve vilify and prejudice the said Daniel Edward Bandmann and deprive him of his good name, fame, credit and reputation, and to bring him into public contempt, scandal, infamy and disgrace, afterwards, that is to say on the 14th day of June, in the year of Our Lord 1882, unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously did write, print and publish, and caused to be written, printed and published in the form of a paragraph or article in a certain newspaper entitled the *Hongkong Telegraph*, a certain other scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel containing divers scandalous, malicious and defamatory matters and things of and concerning the said Daniel Edward Bandmann according to the terms and effect following (Here follows the paragraph in the *Telegraph* of 14th June, commencing "We were surprised").

The defendant pleaded not guilty and justification.

Upon his Lordship taking his seat on the bench, Mr. Francis rose and said he appeared in the case for the prosecution with Mr. MacKean.—Mr. Fraser-Smith, upon the jury entering the box, said he wished to challenge.—The Chief Justice remarked that he had no absolute right of challenge in misdeemeanor, but if he objected to any jury, the Court would allow him to step aside.—Mr. Fraser-Smith said he wished to be tried by a jury of his own countrymen, by a jury of Englishmen.—Eventually the jury as given above was appointed to try the case, Messrs. Foulke and dos Remedios being brought in as the jury list had become exhausted. Mr. Francis asked that Mr. W. Boffey, who was called as a juror, be allowed to stand aside, which was granted.—The Registrar then read the information, the reading of the article and paragraph from the *Telegraph* creating considerable merriment amongst the large number of foreigners present.—The reading finished, Mr. Francis said he would like to ask before addressing the jury whether he was at liberty to denounce the plea put in.—The Chief Justice answered in the negative.—Mr. Francis then addressed the jury for the prosecution. He said it was a private prosecution. Mr. Daniel Edward Bandmann was an actor of considerable repute not only in the colonies but also in Paris, London and New York. He was a gentleman who had displayed evidence of great aptitude for the stage for which he had been carefully educated under the patronage of his sovereign the duchess of Mecklenburgh. He had appeared in Paris and America as well as in London, and his success in the latter place was so great that Lord Lytton spoke in high terms of him as an actor. Here Bandmann for some time past had been travelling with a company through Australia, India and China. The defendant was personally well known to all of them, as an able and energetic accountant some time ago, and also in connection with racing matters. He had started a newspaper which exhibited independence and ability, but he was afraid the jury must come to the conclusion that he was wanting in some respects in regard to the responsibility which he took upon himself when he started a newspaper. He undertook this of his own free will, and purely as a commercial enterprise. Whatever he might say as to the crying necessity for such a newspaper, the necessity was to establish himself in business. There was no duty imposed on the defendant to start a paper. The editor or proprietor of a newspaper had no duty to the public beyond that of vendors of other articles, no rights or privileges not possessed by every one present in Court. As caterers of items of public intelligence, some newspapers devoted immense sums of money to obtaining news as a matter of money speculation. All of them present could collect news and publish it in the shape of an express or a pamphlet. A newspaper proprietor, if a competent man, makes it his business to think for the public, who have often no time to do so for themselves. People looked back into the history of science or literature, and editors endeavored to forecast the future from the past. All were at liberty to do the same if they pleased. They were all as competent in law to criticise public men as the editor of any newspaper, who had no duties, privileges or responsibilities which others had not, but his responsibilities were much more serious. When an editor wrote he addressed a large and extensive public, and would not be protected as a private person. An Editor was subject to the same laws as they were. They were at liberty to criticise performances in letters, &c., and to ridicule the man or his acting. The editor of a newspaper could do no more, and was subject to the same laws as they were. What was the law regarding defamatory matter? The broad, general law allowed no one liberty to publish defamatory matter of another, or to publish that one was guilty of a crime, infected with disease that would exclude him from society, expose him to the ridicule or contempt of his fellow men, or injure him in his trade or occupation. The mere fact of publication showed it was done to injure, the law said maliciously, and was the subject of an action for damages or criminal prosecution. There were many cases in which in the interest of the public and of the State and good Government things were published, but this would not be an excuse if published maliciously. Certain classes of publication were absolutely privileged, such as proceedings in Parliament, and in law Courts, though containing matter injurious to the character of individuals. In other classes of matter the privilege was not absolute but depended on the occasion, and was to be measured by that. That qualified privilege only, existed

where the party publishing acted honestly and bona fide, intending solely public or private benefit; but if it was shown that he had not acted for public or private benefit, but out of malice to do injury to another, then privilege falls away from him. It was a privilege qualified in its nature and depending on the occasion and that it had been used for the purpose and no other. The learned Counsel gave an illustration in respect to a servant about to be engaged by a friend. Knowing the servant to be dishonest, you put your friend on his guard, the law sanctioning such as a privileged communication. So long as the matter was confined to yourself, and the motive was honest and good, the law overlooked some exaggeration in facts. But if we go and tell other people about this to injure the servant, it would not be acting bona fide for the protection of your neighbor. I have exceeded in my degree the occasion, privilege fell away, and we were liable for defamation, libel. Mr. Francis went on to say that we can criticize, reason on the stage and write pamphlets ridiculing them, this being privileged because it was for the public benefit that men who came forward and asked for public money in repayment, should be criticised. So long as legitimate criticism was adhered to, the public benefit created privilege; but if the actor was followed off the stage into private life, or into his dealings with his Company by which he is supported, if his past was looked back into and his private life raked up, then privilege would fall away. In these cases a newspaper proprietor had no right to transgress the law that others. His duties were self-imposed, and the law under no obligation to publish anything unless he saw it would attract readers and pay. He was as self-constituted censor of public morals, but had no more rights than other people. Mr. Fraser-Smith stood charged with having exceeded the bounds of legitimate criticism, and going far beyond reasonable and proper criticism and not for the public benefit but to give pain and do injury. He was charged with penetrating behind the scenes, behind the privacy that enshines the actor, going into his past and dragging him to public view without any necessity to justify him. There were cases in which it might be necessary to dive into the private lives of public individuals. The learned Counsel cited a case in which the *Times* was concerned. A gang of swindlers came to London and projected a great swindle. The *Times* set to work and investigated their proceedings, with the result that the scheme was brought to light and fell to the ground. The *Times* was held to be justified in publishing what it was to the interest of the public to know. Mr. Francis, continuing, asked if there was anything in the two articles of 10th and 14th June which it was of interest to the public to know. One of the questions for the jury to answer was, was there anything stated in these articles defamatory and injurious to the complainant that subserved any public interest whatever, or from which any good was derived? Supposing Mr. Handmann guilty of an assault on Mr. Kewley, it was a matter of perfect indifference to them. They could gain nothing from the publication of the fact, if true, that a young Portuguese had been driven off the stage by Mr. Handmann on a particular night. It could be conceived possible that Mr. Fraser-Smith would be justified in sending a note to the *Daily Press* or *China Mail* to say a reporter had been kicked off the stage, and letting them know it would be better for them not to send their reporters there. If the public interest had taken out a summons, publication by Mr. Fraser-Smith would be justified, as proceedings in the Police Court should be given the utmost publicity. But the person interested did not take any steps, and we would not be justified in point of law in publishing or writing about it. An editor of a newspaper was not justified in so acting. He (the Counsel) proposed to show clearly and unmistakably that the articles were written not to subserve any public end, but out of pure malice. He would show other publications of the defendant both before and after the two libels were published, matter connected with the subject-matter of the libels, showing he was actuated by malice. If only for the public interest, one publication would have been sufficient, but to repeat them was evidence the defendant was actuated by a desire to injure and not for the public benefit. He proposed to show by evidence that the statement introduced in the article "Tragic Power" was false—false not perhaps in literal facts, but in the idea intended to be conveyed. (Mr. Francis read the introduction.) He should show that the paper was in Mr. Fraser-Smith's possession some considerable time before he published it, and that he had paid no little attention to it that he lost his own copy. On the 7th or 8th June he was going about the Colony, begging people to let him have a copy of the broadside. When asked if he was going to publish it, he said he was, to show Herr Handmann the difference. He would also call attention to the first two articles in the *Telegraph* reference to the writer, seemed to have been carefully written and were temperate criticisms on the performance of "Hissomel" and "Shylock" by Mr. Handmann and his troupe, but while perfectly fair, one was extremely so, while Handmann for putting such a troupe before the public. Herr Handmann was annoyed, and withdrew the advertisement of performances from the *Telegraph*, the advertisement appearing for the first time on the 7th June. On the 8th or 9th Mr. Fraser-Smith is found hunting about the Colony for a copy of the broadside, which appeared in the paper on the 10th. Not content, a few days afterwards, between the 10th and 14th, the date of the second article, the defendant gave clear intimation to the editor of the line he intended to adopt, of the spirit that animated him. It appeared in the article of Monday, June 12th in the critique on "Narcisse" (Mr. Francis read the article). Happy would it have been if Mr. Fraser-Smith had confined himself to an armed neutrality. There they had clear evidence of the spirit that actuated him, from his own pen of read. The criticisms of the first two performances were very fair and calculated to induce people to go and see Herr Handmann on his stage. The opinion entertained by Mr. Fraser-Smith was to be seen, not only that he could have supported Mr. Handmann, but could have made it a financial success for him; but as Mr. Handmann had expressed his displeasure he would do nothing. When Mr. Handmann expressed his displeasure by withdrawing the advertisement, Mr. Fraser-Smith became his declared enemy.

(Our early hour of going to press prevents our giving any more of the case to-day.)

BLUNDERING JUSTICE.

Before the justice-loving British public have had time to recover from the shock resulting from the discovery of the innocence of the convicts Johnston and Clowes, and ere the Government has made up its mind upon the question of compensation in their case—we may say the penny losses they have sustained the 500,000, offered to us to be miserably inadequate, another instance of alleged miscarriage of justice comes before us in the case of the girl Amelia Jordan, who four years ago was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude for stealing a box of jewels belonging to her young mistress, the daughter of Colonel Lane, of Broad Oak, Boshill, Sussex. The jewels appear to have been stolen during

the confusion consequent on the outbreak of a fire in the lady's bedroom, and Jordan being taxed with the theft, took umbrage and started to go home to her parents in London. She was, however, arrested at Croydon, having been searched both at Boshill and Croydon, and was charged with stealing some articles of trifling value, which had been found in her room. The jury, however, acquitted her; but six weeks afterwards the jewels were found in a lavatory at Croydon Station, and she was then rearrested, convicted, and sentenced. She still asserts her innocence, and friends who are now getting up a petition to the Home Secretary for an inquiry into the case contend that it is most improbable that the jewels could have remained so long in such a place without being discovered, and they also call attention to the singular fact that as soon as they were found the box also was discovered, floating in a cistern at Broad Oak which had previously been searched. It is, of course, too soon yet to form a judgment in the matter, but we should not be greatly surprised to hear that Jordan, like Johnston and Clowes, receives a full pardon and some money compensation. It is exceedingly unpleasant to reflect that these are but sample cases, as it were, and that in all probability a certain percentage of our convicted felons are in reality innocent men and women, who, nevertheless, have been unable, either from ignorance or lack of pecuniary means, to clear their characters to the satisfaction of the judges and juries before whom they were tried. It is a glaring anomaly that in the petty civil cases the disputants may appeal and appeal again from Court to Court, and carry on the litigation for years if it so please them, whilst in the life of the accused is at stake, there is absolutely no appeal upon the merits of the case, except by way of petition to the Home Secretary; appeals to the Queen's Bench, the High Court of Justice, or the Court for the consideration of Crown Cases Reserved being confined to legal technicalities. It is high time that this should be set right. Judges and juries are but men, and their decisions are therefore necessarily fallible; and it is the height of absurdity and injustice to close the door against any re-hearing of a criminal case as soon as a verdict has been given. The need of reform is urgent, as is also the necessity of preventing in some way the astonishing and deplorable disparity of sentences which now so frequently excites popular indignation.—*Graphic*.

IS THE HUMAN SKULL BECOMING THINNER?

An American scientist, Mr. W. B. Cooper, endeavours to show that it is. If, he says, we accept the tenets of evolutionists, a race adapted to certain circumstances will, if these circumstances be altered, become modified in a corresponding degree, and this modification may result as well as improvement, and this modification may be confined to a certain part or organ. What forces, then, have exerted their influence on the case of the human skull? First, natural selection, in the case of those creatures that engaged in fierce combats, would tend to eliminate those individuals with frail craniums; and, as man comes within the category of belligerent creatures, when barbaric warfare and the dangers of the chase were common occurrences, natural selection would, of course, exercise a powerful influence in maintaining a standard of cranial strength. Then, too, in the presence of repeated violence, adaptation to this delicate and important organ. In civilized man, however—at all events, in the higher grades of modern civilization—natural selection may be said to exert no influence in that direction; war is too infrequent and engages too small a portion of mankind, while the forces with which it deals are of a nature to alter the whole aspects of the case. And while adaptation undoubtedly operates, particularly among the labouring classes, upon other portions of the frame, to maintain their rigidity, it is only in rare instances that the skull is called upon to support any greater pressure than that exerted by the headgear. It is not to be overlooked that among semi-civilized people, where the facilities for transportation are limited, the head is often made to support considerable weights, and, except where rigid rules of caste prevent the intermarriage of classes, the joint action of adaptation and heredity disseminate the effects of this custom throughout the community. A blow that would shatter a European skull, falls harmless on that of a negro. There probably never was a time in the history of the world when the skull was subjected to so little violence as since the introduction of modern methods of transportation; and, when we recall the fact that it was but a few centuries ago that the more advanced nations of the present day were barbaric, it is too soon to look for any great change. Yet it is not uncommon to hear of cases of the fracture of the skull which are ascribed to its unusual thinness. May not these be the results of the co-operation of the agencies referred to? If the force of the position assumed by Mr. Cooper is accepted, the logical conclusion is that we are approaching a time when the human cranium will become much thinner—so delicate, in fact, that it will be easily fractured; we may then, he thinks, expect a revival of natural selection, and an increase of cases of death from violence to the head.—*Times*.

BANANAS AND PLANTAINS.

A pound of bananas contains more nutriment than three pounds of meat or as many pounds of potatoes, while as a food it is even more valuable for war purposes than the best wheat bread. Although it grows spontaneously throughout the tropics, when cultivated its yield is prodigious, for an acre of ground planted with bananas will return as much as a hundred acres of wheat, or over a hundred acres of potatoes. The banana, then, is the bread of millions who could not live without it. In Brazil it is the principal food of the labouring classes, while it is no less prized in the island of Cuba. Indeed, in the latter country the sugar-planters grow orchards of it expressly for the consumption of their slaves. Every day each hand receives his ration of saltish or dried beef, as the case may be, and four bananas and two plantains. The banana—it should be called plantain, for until lately there was no such word as banana—is divided into several varieties, all of which are used for food. The *planta manis* is a small, delicate fruit, neither longer nor stouter than a lady's forefinger. It is the most delicious and most prized of the varieties of the plantain. The *El platino guineo*, called by us the banana, is probably more in demand than any other kind. It is subdivided into different varieties, the principles of which are yellow and purple bananas we see for sale in our markets; but the latter is so little esteemed by the natives of the tropics, that it is seldom eaten by them. The *El platino grande* is also subdivided into varieties which are known by their savour and their size. The kind that reaches our market is almost ten inches long, yet grows from eighteen to twenty-two inches. There are never eaten raw, but are either boiled or roasted, or are prepared as preserves.—*Illustrated Paper*.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[Adv't.]

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold on the Premises respectively by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 22nd of July, at THREE P.M.
By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as INLAND LOT No. 281, measuring on the North side 115 feet, on the East, South and West sides 182 feet, contains in the whole 5,350 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$59. Upon the above described Piece of Ground are erected SEVEN HOUSES Nos. 101 to 113, in Hollywood Road.
The above described Property will be Sold in seven separate lots each lot comprising one House.

Also,
The 2 HOUSES Nos. 20 and 21 in Lan-Kwai-Fong and Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Sections D and E of INLAND LOT No. 51, the above Houses will be Sold in Two Lots.
For Plans, Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [507]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold by the Undersigned by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 25th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,
(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS)
1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Central, No. 177, Registered as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION G of MARINE LOT No. 63.
2ND LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Bonham Strand No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 161.
3RD LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road West, No. 50, Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1 of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.
4TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Tai-pingshan, No. 41, Registered as INLAND LOT 223 (Section).
5TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in New West Street, Tai-pingshan, No. 53, Lot 224 (Section).
6TH LOT.—THREE HOUSES in Square Street, Tai-pingshan, Nos. 58, 59, and 62, Registered as INLAND LOT No. 278.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [508]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 26th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate in Queen's Road Central and Jervois Street, Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, comprising:
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND in the Assignment forming the root of title thereof described as "abutting on the North side thereof on Jervois Street, and measuring thereon 74 feet 3 inches or thereabouts," on the South side thereof on Queen's Road Central, and measuring thereon 78 feet 11 inches or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on a Piece of Ground intended "to be registered as SUBSECTION No. 3 of SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 202 and measuring thereon 20 feet or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on SUBSECTION No. 1 of SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 202 and measuring thereon 28 feet 9 inches or thereabouts," which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND is registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION No. 2 of SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 202, as the same Premises are held for the residue of a term of 75 years and for a further term of 924 years created by Crown Lease and extension subject at a due proportion of the rent and subject to the Covenants and Conditions in the said Crown Lease and extension respectively. The Premises are sold "subject to the existing lettings and tenancies thereto respectively." For further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BREKETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
29, Queen's Road,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [509]

Intimations.

T O K K E E.

COAL MERCHANT,
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.
KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

Y E U Q U A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALTY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK,
AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at 10.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Intimations.

A H O Y.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.
HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds: Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. Chinese Tapestries in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

SAM HING, (SULTZ).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.
IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds: Bamboo Blinds and Mattings. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretones and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.
No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

L I N G S H I N G.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

S U N S H I N G.

DEALER IN SILKS.
CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapes, Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The dealer in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraving on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 65, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

DE SOUZA & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUIAR STREET.
EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.
SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all other appliances for book-binding in first rate working order.
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING, AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c., AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.
Books, Machine-ruled, of every description made to order.
A varied stock of specially selected Stationery always on hand.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION DEALERS.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS.
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Veiglander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.
Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.
MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.
Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [268]

Intimations.

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)
Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Consumers should try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

FOR SALE.

"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."
A CONSIGNMENT OF PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.
The Best and Cheapest ever made. Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.
PATENT TUBE READERS.
PATENT LUBRICATORS.
BELDAM'S CELEBRATED PATENT METALLIC PACKING.
The most economical Patent Packing known. For full Particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1882. [214]

CHIE N A M.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER.
AND
FENG R A V E R.
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

W I N G T Y L O O N G.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel.
Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages, Salmon Bellies, Mackerell, Sheep Tongues, Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of O'Brien's stocks at moderate prices.
No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [209]

W A H L O O N G.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.
DEALER IN
PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crapes, Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Mattings, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c. CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [227]

S Z H I N G.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY.

31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS.
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.
Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.
Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.
All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.
SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE EAST.
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [68]

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Straits Settlements and London.—Per *Affghan*, to-day, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Cheung Hock Kian*, to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 9.30 P.M.
For Amoy.—Per *Wm. Mackinnon*, to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Niigata Maru*, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Bangalore*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Straits Settlements.—Per *Piccola*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sumatra*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The Mails per British Contract Packet "KIDDER" will be closed on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Bunnah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "COPTIC" will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
At 11.15 A.M. Registry closes.
At 11.30 A.M. Post-office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to approve of the following Hours for closing the English Mails till further notice, on the days mentioned below:—
Thursday, July 20th, Do. August 17th, Do. 31st.
3.00 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.
4.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
5.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
5.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until 5.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
6.00 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents, and newspapers without Late Fee, until 9.30 P.M., when the Supplementary Mail will be closed; Circulars will be returned to the Post Office.
After 9.30 P.M. Letters may be placed in the Loose Box for treatment at Singapore.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.
DAY OF DEPARTURE.
7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-commissioned Officers, Bandmasters, Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers or Schoolmasters may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (two pence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two cents (one penny).
2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.
3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.
4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.
5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c. in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.
5.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

LETTER BOXES.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.
The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a check-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box have reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per 1 oz. 10 Cents.
Post Cards, each 3 Cents.
Books, Patterns, and Commercial 2 Cents.
Papers, per 2 oz. 10 Cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each 2 Cents.
Registration with return receipt 15 Cents.
Do. without return receipt 10 Cents.
Commercial papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of less than 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 1 1/2 inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

No responsibility can be accepted in this Department for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries, or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told off to sell Stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the Standard on all points on which such information may be required.
* But not Warrant Officers, viz.—Conductor, Upper Postal, or Carriage.

